

Boils and Pimples

They Are Danger Signals, Meaning Impure Blood

All Such Eruptions Are Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with boils and pimples and also had constant headache. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was entirely relieved of these difficulties, and am now able to attend to my duties without feeling they are a burden. We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family for a long time." NINA C. VAN PELT, Danville, Kentucky.

"I was broken out all over with large red blotches, which itched and bothered me all the time. My sister recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, and after I had taken these medicines a short time I was in better health than I had been for years and I am now cured." Mrs. W. D. MYERS, Bowling Green, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Association to Educate Cuban Youths.

The Cuban Educational Association of the United States has been organized for the purpose of accepting and carrying out the offers made by the American colleges in response to Gen. Wheeler's suggestion that these colleges should each give free tuition to two or more reputable Cuban students.

The association has announced that the response received from Cubans desiring to accept these offers are numerous, but that allotments now being considered include the young Cubans who can pay their own board and incidental expenses. No young men will be allotted who do not promise to make their home in Cuba after their education in the United States.

A Matter of Convenience.

It is a small thing that counts, in the long run, and when the run is as long as that of the "Pacific Coast Limited," that is, from St. Louis to Los Angeles and San Francisco, the small things that contribute to the comfort of the passenger are of great importance.

The Pacific Coast Limited is a palatial train, solid vestibuled, to California points, running semi-weekly, leaving St. Louis every Tuesday and Saturday at 10:20 p. m., and reaching California the third day out.

The equipment is the surpassing thing, entirely new, and consisting of composite car, with barber shop, bath room, buffet, observation, reading and smoking room, ladies' private compartment and observation car Pullman ten-section double drawing room sleeping cars, and a most superior dining car. Meals are served a la carte, which means that inclination limits expense in this matter.

To answer questions is really no trouble at all, so address your inquiries to A. A. Gallagher, District Passenger Agent, 408 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and receive a descriptive book of the train.

A Big Deal.

A New York syndicate has bought most of the St. Louis street car line for \$8,500,000.



There is a widespread and false impression that, in order to be a good physician, must be more or less heartless. People mistake heartlessness for nerve. The two terms are far from synonymous. A man may have a nerve of steel and a heart as tender as a mother's.

Of all the specialists in the world, there probably are not two that have as wide an experience in the treatment of women's diseases as Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. With the assistance of his staff of able physicians, he has prescribed, in the past thirty years, for many thousands of women. Dr. Pierce is pre-eminently a sympathetic physician. Perhaps more than any other man in the profession he realizes the hardships of woman's work, and the disadvantages under which she labors because of the weak, delicate and excitable structure of the feminine organism. His immense practice in diseases peculiar to women forced upon his recognition the fact that women would never take the proper care of their health, so long as they are required the repugnant "examinations" and "local treatments" insisted upon by nearly all physicians. After years of study he invented a remedy now known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription that is an absolute and unfailing cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of diseases peculiar to women. This wonderful medicine cures in the privacy of the home, and does away with the necessity for obnoxious "local treatment." It imparts health, strength, vigor and elasticity to the organs distinctly feminine and fits for wifehood and motherhood.

In paper covers, at one-cent stamps; cloth binding, 10 cents extra. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SECOND MESSAGE.

The President Thinks the Time Inopportune to Discuss Our New Possessions.

HE WILL LEAVE THAT TO CONGRESS.

The President Urges Legislation For the Redemption of the United States No. 6.

The Anniversary of the Founding of the Permanent National Capital at Washington—His Maritime Policy and Other Topics.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my last annual message your full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurgents as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations advanced and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible, the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible annexation of the island, I considered it was honest due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irreversibly committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced a comprehensive plan which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity.

The ensuing month brought little sign of real progress toward the pacification of Cuba. The autonomous administrations set up in the capital and some of the principal cities appeared not to gain the favor of the inhabitants nor to be able to extend their influence to the large extent of territory held by the insurgents while the military arm, obviously unable to cope with still active rebellion, continued many of the most objectionable and offensive policies of the government that had preceded it. No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentrados despite the repeated professions made in that regard and the amount appropriated by Spain to that end. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed, no less practical nor more humane promises of success could well have been tendered to the exiles and destitute people, stripped of all that made life and home dear and herded in a strange region among unsympathetic strangers hardly less necessary than themselves.

By the end of December the mortality among them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over 40 per cent. from the time Gen. Weyler's decree of reconcentration was enforced. With the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities a scheme was adopted for relief by charitable contributions raised in this country and distributed under the direction of the consul general and the respective consuls. The earnest individual effort through the organized agencies of the American Red Cross. Thousands of lives were thus saved, but many thousands more were inaccessible to such forms of aid.

The war continued on the old footing, without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the course of the earlier ten years' rebellion as well as the present insurrection from its start. No air of physical exhaustion of either combatant, and therewithal the practical ruin of the island, lay in sight, but how far distant no one could venture to conjecture.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

At this juncture, on the 15th of February, last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will—a catastrophe the suspicion nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the police and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people, already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an unbecomingly desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed, by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed for the possible and perhaps specifically probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses on the 9th of March, appropriating fifty million dollars for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president. That this act of provision came none to soon was disclosed when the application of the fund was undertaken. Our coast was practically undefended. Our navy needed large provision for increased ammunition and supplies, and even numbers to cope with any sudden attack from the navy of Spain, which comprised modern vessels of the highest type of construction and perfection. Our army also required enlargement of men and munitions. It is sufficient to say that the outbreak of war, when it did come, found our nation not unprepared to meet the emergency.

In view of all this, the congress was asked to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba in the true and lawful government of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility, and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and the accomplishment of these objects to use the military and naval forces of the United States as might be necessary, with added authority to continue generous relief to the starving people of Cuba.

The response of the congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island—a proposition which failed of adoption—the congress, after conference, on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate and 51 to 41 in the house of representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution declaring that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and directing the president to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States if necessary to carry the resolution into effect.

SPANISH MINISTER LEAVES WASHINGTON. This resolution was approved by the executive on the next day, April 20. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish minister in this capital, who forthwith asked for his passport and withdrew from Washington, leaving the Spanish interests in the hands of the French minister and the American-Hungarian minister. Simultaneously with this communication to the Spanish minister, Gen. Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it to the government of Spain with the formal demand that it be at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its forces therefrom, ceasing its demand with announcements of the intentions of this government as to the future of the island, in conformity with the fourth clause of the resolution, and giving Spain until noon of April 23 to reply.

That demand, although, as above officially shown, officially made known to the Spanish envoy here, was not delivered at Madrid. After the instruction reached Gen. Woodford on the morning of April 21, but before he could present it, the Spanish minister of state notified him that upon the president's approval of the joint resolution the Madrid government, regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations. The president's approval of the joint resolution and the breaking off of diplomatic relations and ceasing all official communication between their respective representatives. Gen. Woodford thereupon demanded his passport and quitted Madrid the same day.

OUR WAR IN ADULT CONFLICT.

Our country thus after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency. The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, as was also the result of the second call of May 25 for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the regular army were increased to the limits provided for by the act of April 22. The enlisted forces of the navy on the 15th day of August, when it reached its maximum number of 24,132 men and apprentices. One hundred and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one was presented to the government, one loaned, and the four vessels of the International Navy Station, the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, were chartered. In addition to these the revenue cutters and light house tenders were varied over to the navy department and became temporarily a part of the auxiliary navy.

THE COAST DEFENSE.

Much alarm was felt among our entire Atlantic seaboard lest some attack might be made by the enemy. Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided, drawn from the state militia, infantry and light batteries were drawn from the volunteer forces. About 12,000 troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was organized for observing the approach of an enemy fleet, and the United States, and the life saving and light house services co-operated, which enabled the navy department to have all portions of the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Texas, under observation.

Under the direction of the chief of engineers submarine mines were placed at the most exposed points. The aggregate number of mines placed was 1,335 at the principal harbors from Cape Cod to California. Preparations were made for the planting of mines at certain other harbors, but owing to the early destruction of the Spanish fleet these mines were not placed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE WAR.

The national debt for the war, \$60,000,000 was expended in large part by the army and navy and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries. This fund, being inadequate to the requirements of equipment and for the conduct of the war, the congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 12, by authorizing a three per cent. popular loan not to exceed \$400,000,000, and by levying additional imposts and taxes. Of the authorized loan, \$500,000,000 were offered and promptly taken.

It is not within the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but the most salient features of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron shelled the harbor forts and demolished several new works in construction at Matanzas.

THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

The next event was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under command of Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hongkong. Upon the colonial proclamation of April 21, being issued, and the customary 24 hours' notice being given, it returned to the bay, near Hongkong, whence it proceeded to the Philippine Islands under telegraphic orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila.

THE FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Not until Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, about May 15, did it become practicable to plan a systematic military attack upon the Antillean possessions of Spain.

Several demonstrations occurred on the coast of Cuba and Porto Rico in preparation for the larger event. On May 15th the North Atlantic squadron shelled San Juan de Porto Rico. On May 20th Commodore Schley's squadron bombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. Neither attack had any material result. It was evident that well-ordered land operations were indispensable to achieve a decisive advantage.

By June 7, the cutting of the last Cuban cable isolating the island, the threatened invasion was vigorously prosecuted. On June 10, under a heavy protecting fire, a landing of 600 marines from the Oregon, Maineh and Yankee, was effected in Guantanamo bay, where it had been determined to establish a naval station.

This important and essential port was taken from the enemy after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized force of the United States to land in Cuba.

The position so held, despite desperate attempts to dislodge our forces. By June 16 additional forces were landed and strongly intrenched. On June 22 the advance of the invading army under Maj. Gen. Shafter, landed at Daiquiri, about 15 miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great difficulties but with marvelous dispatch. On June 23 the movement against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place with the 1st and 10th cavalry and the 1st United States volunteer cavalry, Gen. Young's brigade of Gen. Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall, however, ground within five miles of Santiago was gained. The advance was steadily increased. On July 1 severe battle took place, our forces gaining the outer works of Santiago; on the 2d El Caney and San Juan were taken after a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy co-operated by shelling the town and the coast forts.

DESTRUCTION OF SPANISH FLEET AT SANTIAGO.

On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, July 3, occurred a decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours the Spanish fleet was destroyed, the two torpedo boats being sunk, and the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and the Cristobal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish admiral and over 1,500 men were taken prisoner, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some 3,000 perishing. On our side but one man was killed.

With the catastrophe of Santiago Spain's efforts upon the ocean virtually ceased. A spasmodic effort toward the end of June to send a relief force, July 3, was abandoned, to relieve Manila was abandoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed through the Suez canal.

CAPITULATION OF SANTIAGO AND OCCUPATION OF PORTO RICO.

The capitulation of Santiago followed. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was

52,000, all of whom were subsequently conveyed to Spain at the charge of the United States. With the fall of Santiago the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. Gen. Miles had previously been assigned to organize an expedition for that purpose. Fortunately he was already at Santiago, where he had served on the 15th of July, with reinforcements for Gen. Shafter's army.

On July 27th he entered Ponce, one of the most important ports in the island, from which he thereafter directed operations for the capture of the island.

The total casualties in killed and wounded in the army during the war was as follows: Officers killed, 30; enlisted men killed, 257; total, 287; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,441; total, 1,554. Of the navy: Killed, 17; wounded, 67; died as result of wounds, 1; invalided from service, 6; total, 91.

On August 7, 46 days from the date of the landing of Gen. Shafter's army in Cuba and 31 days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced embarkation for home and our entire force was returned to the United States as early as August 24. They were absent from the United States about two months.

SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE.

On the 23rd of July M. Cambon presented a communication signed by the duke of Almodovar, the Spanish minister of state, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace, and on July 30, by a communication addressed to the duke of Almodovar and handed to M. Cambon, the terms of this government were announced, substantially as in the protocol afterwards signed.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion is appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, until the congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military government which have existed since our occupation and give the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with these people shall be of the most friendly character and our conduct toward them complete respectability. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage industry and commerce and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquility in the island and a stable government inaugurated military occupation will be continued.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

With the exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality and the close of the eventful year has witnessed the conclusion of several treaties in the complex relations of sovereign states adjusted or presenting no serious obstacle to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the British government has agreed to the extension of the jurisdiction of our consular and diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous task with tact and real, eliciting high commendation.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The president tells of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and states that this was simply but impressively accomplished on August 12, last. Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in exercise of the authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the civil, judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the government of the Republic of Hawaii, should continue to be exercised by those officers until Congress should provide a government for the incorporation territory subject to my power to remove such officers and to fill such vacancies.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's commerce.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The president suggests that congress consider the advisability of authorizing an invitation to a conference of representatives of the treasury departments of the United States and Mexico to consider the subject of concurrent legislation of the two countries looking to the protection of the revenues and customs measures operating legally on either side of the boundary.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY REPORT.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, including \$8,751,323 received from the sale of public lands, amounted to \$438,321,335 and its expenditures to \$432,368,582. There was collected from customs \$149,375,002 and from internal revenue \$170,600,641. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$23,000,000, a decrease of \$2,156,000 over the preceding year, and expenditures free of duty amounted to \$291,414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of \$60,524,078. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$21,000,000. The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$92,546,996, on manufactured tobacco \$36,230,522, and on fermented liquors \$39,515,421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$1,331,000,000, an increase of \$150,488,774 from the preceding year.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES NOTES.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows:

"That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold, and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold, and gets it from the government, he should not receive gold from the government. A United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt."

ENLARGE THE NAVY.

The message recommends the construction of three new battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and numerous other vessels.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Negotiations to the same end with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile no efforts have been relaxed to convince the imperial government of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation, and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the department of agriculture will result in a guarantee of the healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the present standard, and has established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad.

WILLIAM McKIM, Executive Manager, December 8, 1898.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

(IN KENTUCKY)

Schedule in effect May 1, 1898.

Lexington	10.40am	7.30pm	10.30pm
WESTBOUND.			
	No. 6	No. 2	No. 4
Lv Lexington	7.45am	4.40pm	5.05am
Ar Versailles	8.10am	5.00pm	5.27am
La Grange	8.25am	5.30pm	5.45am
Shelbyville	9.27am	6.19pm	6.23am
Louisville	10.15am	7.35pm	7.50am

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 carry Free Observation Chair Cars.

EASTBOUND.	No. 12.	No. 11.	STATIONS.	No. 13.	No. 14.
4:00pm	7:40am	Lv Louisville	Ar	7:00pm	10:40am
5:00pm	8:40am	Ar Shelbyville	Ar	8:00pm	11:40am
6:00pm	9:40am	Ar La Grange	Ar	9:00pm	12:40pm
7:00pm	10:40am	Ar Harrodsburg	Ar	10:00pm	1:40pm
8:00pm	11:40am	Ar Burgin	Ar	11:00pm	2:40pm

WESTBOUND.	No. 15.	No. 16.	STATIONS.	No. 17.	No. 18.
4:00pm	7:40am	Lv Louisville	Ar	7:00pm	10:40am
5:00pm	8:40am	Ar Shelbyville	Ar	8:00pm	11:40am
6:00pm	9:40am	Ar Versailles	Ar	9:00pm	12:40pm
7:00pm	10:40am	Ar Lexington	Ar	10:00pm	1:40pm
8:00pm	11:40am	Ar Midway	Ar	11:00pm	2:40pm
9:00pm	12:40pm	Ar Georgetown	Ar	12:00pm	3:40pm

EASTBOUND.	No. 19.	No. 20.	STATIONS.	No. 21.	No. 22.
4:00pm	7:40am	Lv Louisville	Ar	7:00pm	10:40am
5:00pm	8:40am	Ar Lexington	Ar	8:00pm	11:40am
6:00pm	9:40am	Ar Versailles	Ar	9:00pm	12:40pm
7:00pm	10:40am	Ar Shelbyville	Ar	10:00pm	1:40pm
8:00pm	11:40am	Ar La Grange	Ar	11:00pm	2:40pm
9:00pm	12:40pm	Ar Harrodsburg	Ar	12:00pm	3:40pm

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Lv Louisville.....	7:40am	7:00pm	10:40am	10:00pm
Ar Lexington.....	8:40am	8:00pm	11:40am	11:00pm
Ar Harrodsburg.....	9:40am	9:00pm	12:40pm	12:00pm
Ar Versailles.....	10:40am	10:00pm	1:40pm	1:00pm
Ar Lexington.....	11:40am	11:00pm	2:40pm	2:00pm
Ar Harrodsburg.....	12:40pm	12:00pm	3:40pm	3:00pm

No. 1 carries Free Chair car Louisville to Lexington, then connecting with Solid Vestibule Train carrying through Pullman Sleeping Car to Birmingham, Meridian and New Orleans, also makes close connection at Chattanooga for Atlanta, Macon, Jacksonville and Brunswick.

No. 3 carries Pullman Sleeper Louisville to Chattanooga, then connecting with Solid Vestibule Train carrying through Pullman Sleeping Car to Jacksonville via Hot Springs, Asheville and Pullman Union Sleeper Lexington to New Orleans.

Daily except Sunday.

A. WHEATON, P. & T. A. ST. SWIFT, P. & T. A. Louisville, Ky. Lexington, Ky.

F. S. GANNON, 30 V. P. & G. M. J. M. CULP, T. M. Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C.

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C. & O.

Chesapeake and Ohio RAILWAY.

New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston

And all Eastern Cities.

Time Card in Effect May 17, '97

From Mt. Sterling.

WEST BOUND.

No. 7:25 a. m. Local, Cincinnati connects

No. 21:30 a. m. Fast Train Louisville

No. 25:10 p. m. Local, Cincinnati

No. 28:40 p. m. Fast Train Louisville

EAST BOUND.

No. 30:30 a. m. Local to Morehead

No. 32:15 a. m. Local to New York Limited

No. 38:15 p. m. Local to Mt. Sterling

No. 34:15 p. m. Local to New York Express

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Solid vestibuled trains with dining cars. No transfers.

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C. B. RYAN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Cincinnati, O.

CLAUDE PAXTON,